

The Perfin Society Bulletin

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<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Editor: Perfins in Current Use: Sloper Advertising Leaflet	2- 3
SOC. INFO:- Membership Changes: Gault Cat. 'J' & 'R': Subs	4
Perfin Machinery (Dave Hill); Double Strike (A. Walter)	5- 7
News of Members: Seen In Auction: Non-Philatelic Perfin	8-11
<u>Members' Comments On Previous Articles:- Sierra Leone 2/WIR:</u>	
Another Shepherd's Bush Perfin (AA/E)	11-12
What Is A Perfin? States Side (Douglas Cutler)	13-15
Lever Brothers (Dave Hill)	15
Belgium-Germany-England Link? Jn. Cockerill Line (A. Crozier)	16
Official Overprints - Feedback (Roy Gault)	17
<u>History of Firms Using Perfins:- J.& R. Archibald (Ian Burns)</u>	18-19
More on the Glasgow "Mr Oinco" (Ian Burns)	20-21
W. C. Jays & Co. (JAYS?): The General Post Office 1851	22-24

New Identities Pages:- 4 Centre Pages

Auction No.5 (1996)

12 Pages

EDITOR'S COMMENTS Rosemary Smith.

If you read this Bulletin through from front to back, it does not take a genius to see that I am down to the last of the contributions sent in over the last few years - not just months!

If you do not want my family history, or perhaps 'Sheffield During The Blitz', please try to send in something for the next edition. A few lines, paragraphs, pages - whatever you can.

* * * * *

PERFINS IN CURRENT USE George Dyke.

CB/B	C0520.01	25p	(There was a note previously that this could have been a "one-off" but they are still coming through.)
KC	K0260.01M	19p	
LF/CD	L2207.01	1p,19p,25p	New values
MGN	M2755.01	25p	
MS	M4960.01	19p,25p	Oct'94 dates: Merton S Sutton AHA
S/Ltd	S4630.01M	19p	Selfridge's Limited

JOHN MARRINER and STEPHEN STEERE have sent material to help with this survey and so thanks for their interest. Please keep an eye open for any more new sightings. With the new 20p and 26p postage rate we should know if they are current.

* * * * *

SLOPER ADVERTISING LEAFLET Rosemary Smith.

At the London meeting in April another mouth-watering item was brought for members to look at. (See Bulletin 282 Pg. 14-15)

In Bulletin 272 (12-13) and 273 (17-18) two very early Sloper Advertising Leaflets were shown. Almost certainly from 1868 or 1869, probably the former.

In April we were shown another original advertising leaflet but from a later date to the ones in Bulletin 272 & 273. I base this upon the fact that the address on the leaflet is King William Street and Sloper moved there in June 1878: so even though we cannot date it with any accuracy, it could not be prior to 1878.

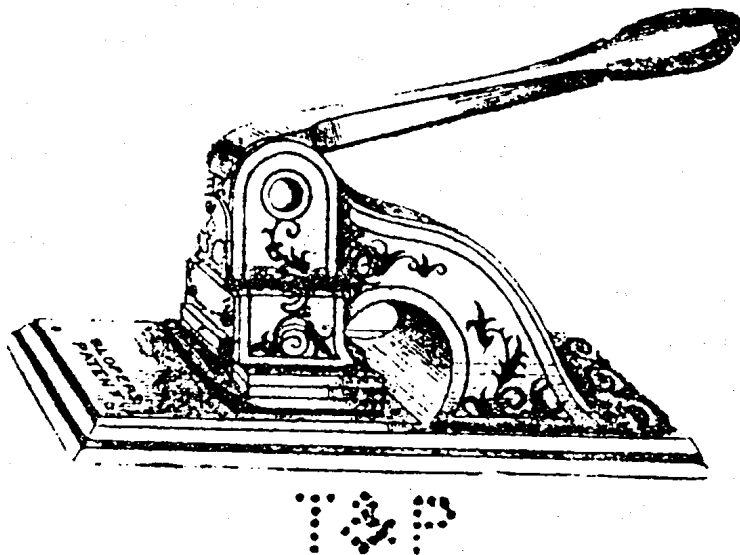
The illustration (writing, perfin and perforating machine) is full size; but margins have been cut down to fit the Bulletin page.

SLOPER'S SYSTEM OF PERFORATION

FOR THE

Prevention of Purloining or Misappropriation of Stamps.

THE Indian Government having now sanctioned the Perforation of Stamps with initials or marks, for the protection of Bankers, Merchants and other business houses from the theft of stamps used by them, **SLOPER'S SYSTEM** of marking stamps by perforation is officially authorised and specially recommended by H.M. Post Office in England, and is largely adopted here and in all countries where the system is allowed.



APPLY FOR PRICE LISTS TO

J. SLOPER & CO.,

Inventors and Manufacturers,

20, King William Street, E.C., London.

Works: Tower Royal Works West Hampstead, London.

OR THROUGH YOUR AGENTS.

SOCIETY INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES End of June 1996. Total members 341.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

STEVE LEGG

TORD LAGERWALL

Payment for Auction Lots contact Dave Hill.

With Auctions 2, 3 and 4 closing at the end of May, June and July respectively, there is a large amount of money outstanding for auction lots. Summer is always a difficult period because of members preparing for, going away on, or returning from vacations.

Remember, until the Treasurer hears from you, he does not know if the lots have been received. If you do not have time to check the lots when you receive them because of business or holiday pressure, a call or card to Dave to say the lots have been received will save worry.

Please send your remittances for these three auctions, to the Treasurer, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

GAULT CATALOGUE "J" PART TWO

The New. Illustrated with Details "J" Part Two is now available from the Publications Officer. The price is the same as for Part One:- HOME £4-25p; EUROPE £5-25p; OVERSEAS £6-75p

GAULT CATALOGUE "R" SECTION

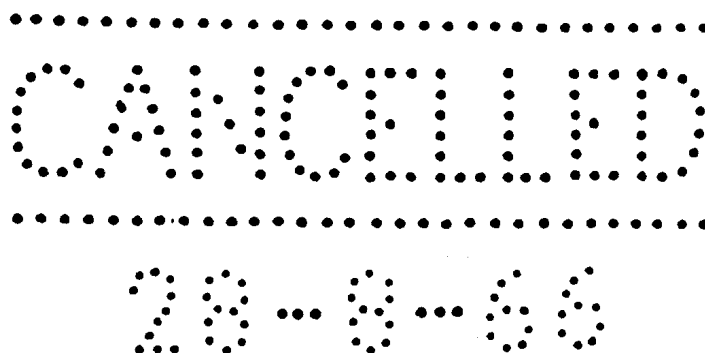
The last part of the "J" Section (Part Three) is at the proof reading stage. Roy is hoping to begin the "R" Section in August. If you have any new "R" perfin dies which are not in the Edward Catalogue, please forward them to Roy for checking and copying. Only "R" dies please so Roy can concentrate on the task in hand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS Contact Dave Hill.

A reminder that subs are due September 1st. Please save Dave a lot of grief by paying promptly or, if you do not wish to renew your membership, it would be courteous to write and let him know. Subscription rates are on the front page.

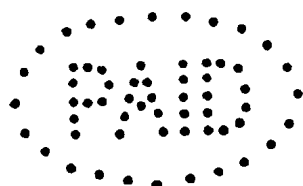
I thought it might be worthwhile summarising what is known about perfin machinery, particularly to help the newer members. Members may be able to add to this information and I would be pleased to receive any additional information. Thanks to John Nelson for his comments.

Sloper's first patent was in 1858 for cancelling cheques and comprised either a roller with projecting pins or a punch. The roller idea was stillborn and for the first ten years of the fourteen year patent, Sloper seems to have just sold machines to cancel cheques.

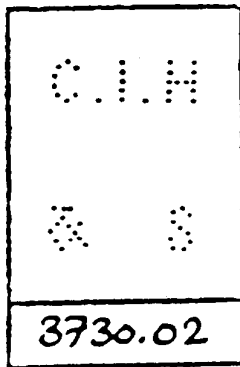


This all changed when Sloper and his client, Copestake Moore S Co. came up with the idea of perforating stamps to prevent them being stolen and the Post Office agreed. Sloper soon saw that he could get more work by doing the perforating himself rather than supplying machines to clients and could gain from the discount on bulk supplies of stamps.

The cheque machines were occasionally used on stamps, they are then called "carpet dies", there was no attempt to fit the letters on each stamp. The perfin U1440 (UNIN CORR COLL) is an example, but these are in the minority. If a client wanted his own machine, often the same casting was used as for a small cheque machine that, for instance, could perforate "PAID".



However the bulk of perfins were done by Sloper on machines in which he could quickly change the dies for different clients and when they became power driven are probably the machines they use to this day. Big clients had multiple dies capable of perforating 12 stamps across the sheet at a time, small clients just single dies.



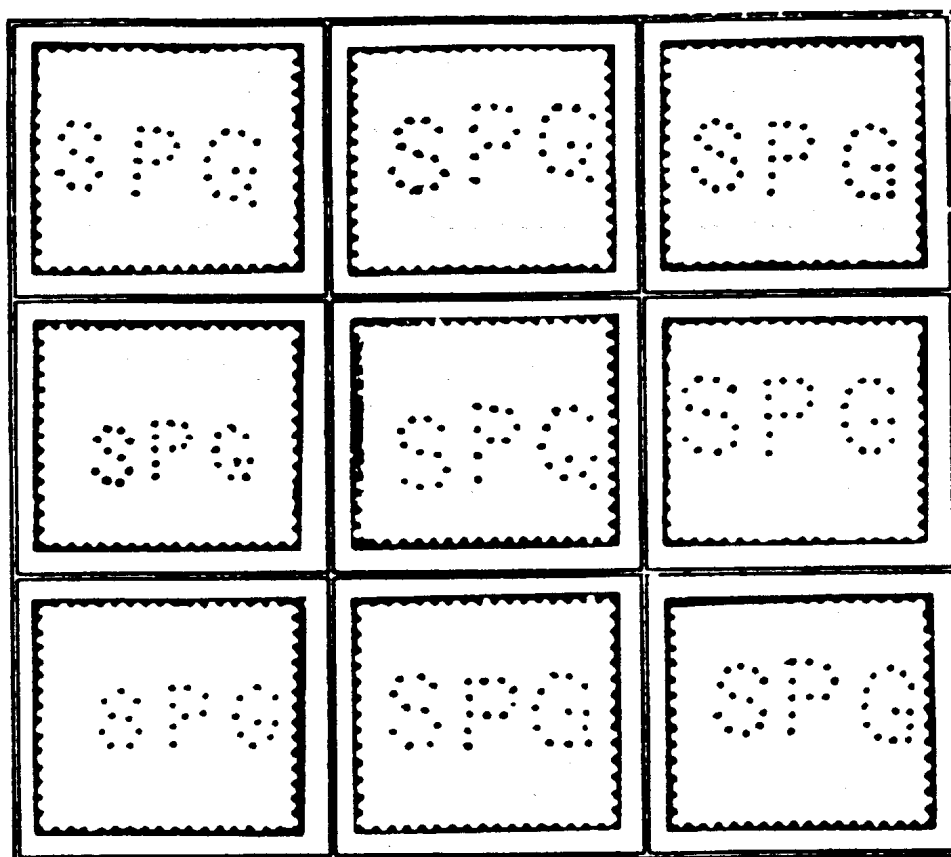
Typical small letter perfin die used 1868-75 period.
(See reference to this die in "Seen In Auction" on a QV £1 stamp.)

In 1872 Sloper's patent expired and the field was open to competition. They tried unsuccessfully to patent minor improvements they had made over the years to their machines in a last attempt to fight off the competition.

In 1873 Sloper's son produced a further machine with a series of dies on a horizontal wheel, a logical progression, for the larger user who wanted different dies but wanted to perforate the stamps themselves (like Gregory Rowcliffe & Co. who used GR/&Co and R/&Co.)

This leaves one other type of machine, which we think existed at the time. This has become apparent from new research for the New Illustrated Catalogue. Perhaps this was produced by Braham as I think he advertised a dieless machine which I take to mean a machine without a permanent die with letters in the form of the clients initials. It seems that this used single letter dies slotted together to form the letters much as type is clamped together in printing. The letters could be slotted together in any combination, usually of three letters and horizontal on the stamp. The letters are usually large and crude; why we do not know. It seems strange that when this method is possibly the most complex, so little care was taken over the letter dies themselves. By the number of different letters found it appears these dies were multiple and it would be interesting to see any evidence of this in strips or blocks of stamps.

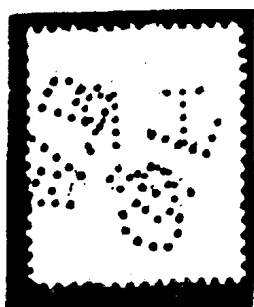
Probably the most well known of these “clamped” dies is that
 OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPOGATION OF THE GOSPEL.



One further machine should be mentioned. In 1868 Sloper's took out a provisional patent for a machine to perforate railway tickets with the date; this was firmed up the following year. I believe the Perfin Society has one of these; the die being attached to a kind of pendulum which gave the momentum to pierce the heavy card of the railway tickets but it was not used on stamps.

* * * * *

DOUBLE STRIKE from ALASTAIR WALTER.



The illustration shows the back of a 1d GV McKennal Head. There are two distinct perfin dies. TR/C (T3830.01 which is not identified) and W.B/CL (W0600.02 of William Briggs & Co., 34 Cannon Street, Manchester 4)

Double strikes of the same die are too common to bother about, but a double strike of two very different dies must be unusual.

Has anyone else any similar strikes?

NEWS OF MEMBERS

In Bulletin 281 we asked for information about awards given to any member for Perfin Exhibits at National or International level.

TORD LAGERWALL (note his new address on Page 2) won a LARGE VERMEIL at the Scandinavian Exhibition NORDIA 95 (Malmo Oct'95) for his exhibit 'Perfins of Sweden" in the Postal History Class.

He had 80 sheets on display broken down into six different categories: viz-

	Frame	<u>Sheet</u>
A. The History of Perfins	I	2-9
B. Swedish Perfins sent to companies in Sweden	I – III	10-48
C. Swedish Perfins sent to companies abroad	IV	49-60
D. Perfins from Swedish daughter companies abroad	IV – V	61-70
E. Swedish Perfins used as Postage Due	V	71-76
F. Foreign companies' Perfins used on Swedish Stamps	V	77-80

Many congratulations to Tord.

I think I am correct in stating that a perfin entry in this country is still not accepted into the Postal History Class. I have always been of the opinion that this is the correct place for the story of perfins, not in the Cinderella Class.

* * * * *

SEEN IN AUCTION

G.B. Postal Auction 22/4/96

ALASTAIR WALTER reports another sighting of a Board of Trade Item. This was Lot 240 - "1864 1d SG43 Pl.150 "B.T" perfin on six singles on one piece, each neat "London 13th Dec 1872" cds and duplex. Rare to get Board of Trade perfins on this issue and this early. Est. £180."

According to all research - in particular T.A. Edwards and B.C. Lucas' book "G.B. Official Perfins" - the earliest date of use was



27th January 1881? and some years after the 1d plates were no longer printed.

On page 9 of this book, in the part of the chapter which details known fakes, mention is made of two strips of SG43 PI.150 known on piece dated Dec 1872. Surely no coincidence. Although I have been offered B.T. stamps many times by dealers at Fairs, I have never been tempted to buy. My cover with these stamps came from the country to which it was sent, and offered to me from an impeccable source. I would urge all members not to part with large sums of money for these items unless there is some degree of certainty that they are authentic.

Even the odd perfins which I have, I compared them carefully with the known fakes, illustrated in the book and addendum of 'G.B. Official Perfins, before buying. One I bought knowing it to be a fake so that I have an example of them both.

From the photocopy, it is hard to tell how they can be faked unless they were soaked/steamed off, perforated and then gummed back on in exactly the same place. This would appear to be the logical solution here as the ink of the cancellation does not obliterate the holes by going through to the cover, as is normally the case. The holes stand out quite proud from the ink and cover.

Cavendish Auction February 1992.

MIKE BAVIN sent details of this rather unusual item.

SUDAN SG5 (bilingual ovpt on Egypt) perfined "SG" - used on giant size military papers envelope to Cairo from Khartoum 8/7/00.
Est.£270.

The following are all reported by ALASTAIR WALTER.

Interstamp Public Auctions - 1/3/96

Lot 490 "1884 £1 brown-lilac, BA, wink orbs. SG186 used, perfined CIH/SS. Rounded top to right hand corner of stamp - good appearance and scarce." Est £160 Res £130.

Lot 538 "1883 4d dull green SG192 used, perfined NZL, slightly washed colour." Est £15 Res £13.

Pottergate Stamp Auctions - 20/1/96

Lot 582 "1872 piece bearing 1d plate 139 tied Liverpool duplex with unofficial "Wm Dawbarn & Co. Liverpool" opt. SG pp58 Scarce." Est £40 Realisation-Not Sold. Re-entered £30.

Lot 583 "1858-79 1d plate 166 used cancelled 189 numeral (Glasgow) with 'A.&S.H.&Co' underprint (A&S Henry & Co) SG pp 93, unlisted plate." Est £40 Realisation £30.
(G.B.Specialised only lists this on plate 158)

Lot 589 "1870 ½d plate 13 used with Copestake underprint type 13, SG pp27. Cat. £20." Est £12 Realisation £10.

Great Britain Postal Auctions-22/1/96

Lot 404 "GB 1902 1d SG219 U/M perfined shield (City of London) for use by the Guildhall. Scarce." Est £25. (Scarce because it is U/M? Not for the die, surely?)

NON-PHILATELIC PERFIN

Member COLIN FOUNTAIN will no doubt have forgotten that some years ago he sent me a photocopy of a Specimen Datapost Form. In his job, Colin dealt with salesmen from various firms and this Specimen Datapost came from Kendrick & Jefferson who specialise in producing complicated stationery incorporating transparent pockets, self-adhesive labels etc.

There is no record of this firm using a perfin on stamps. :

STEP 2

PRESS
HERE
WHEN
SNAPPING
SET
APART

Datapost



Order number

Date sent

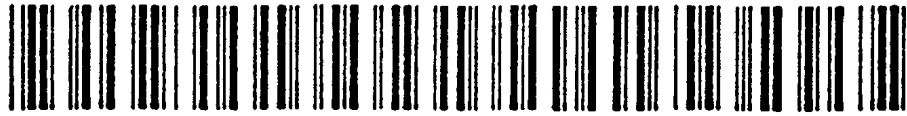
Contract
number

To

specimen

Press Hard You are making six copies
Please type or press firmly with a ballpoint pen

26406415



D P 2 6 4 0 6 4 1 5 G B

Total items in consignment	
This item	
No. of	
Enter YES if Saturday delivery required	

From

Royal Mail

PARCEL FORCE

01-553 1006 021-553 1001 TELIX 338245
LabelPlus LABELPLUS KENRICK-JEFFERSON Patent No. 2072133
PROJECT-a-form

MULTI COPIES — PLEASE TYPE OR PRESS FIRMLY WITH A BALLPOINT PEN

PRESS
HERE
WHEN
SNAPPING
SET
APART

MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Sierra Leone "2/WIR" Perfin Bulletin 281 Pg.16-17.

PAMELA DUKES has intimated that she has this perfin on 2xSG41 (no legible dates); 2xSG45 dated ?'97 and AUG'97; also 3xSG74 (no legible dates). Please send details of any holdings so we have a more accurate idea of their scarcity - or otherwise.

Bulletin No. 283 (Aug' 96) Pg. 11.

Prior to the publication of the June '96 Bulletin, I sent a copy of the above article to John Nelson as he is the contact person for this survey. I thought the article could be of use to DON KNIGHT, who wrote a booklet on the White City and the exhibitions staged there. JOHN NELSON has sent this extract about the Anglo-American -Exposition 1914 which appeared in Don Knight's booklet.

"In 1914 the last true exhibition to be staged on the site was the Anglo-American Exposition opened on 16th May. This gave America an opportunity to show her produce, manufacturing and artistic skills. One of the displays built into the Exhibition was a model of the great Panama Canal, which covered an area of 15,000 square feet. Six acres were devoted to realistic replicas of New York and the Grand Canyon of Colorado. The Palaces of Art displayed many fine works by American artists. A display was given twice a day in the Stadium by the "101 Ranch, Real Wild West Show", with indians, cowboys, wild west girls, bucking broncos, wild horses and cattle. This gave the spectators the chance to see what Frontier life was all about; the admission prices were from 1/- to a maximum of 10/6d. With the outbreak of World War I the Exhibition was closed very quickly on 11th August 1914 without much publicity."

JOHN NELSON goes on to add, "I see the cover is postmarked 18th August so one might wonder if the letter it enclosed began with something like:-

"Dear Mom & Dad,

Just a note to say that I shall be coming home rather earlier than I had expected "

I, Editor, wonder if the majority of stamps and covers with this perfin are more likely to be found in the States? I would guess that Americans would be the ones writing home about the Exhibition, or the members of the "101 Ranch, Wild West Show" themselves writing to their families.

* * * * *

WHAT IS A PERFIN? - STATES SIDE

From Douglas Cutler.

(Ed.: - Doug wrote this in October 1993, but the subject of "What Is A Perfin?" appeared to be getting out of hand even when only referring to G.B. stamps. Enough time has now lapsed for this article to be published without it dropping like a lead weight after all the comments about G.B. perfins. It does give a new slant to the subject from the American collectors.)

The article "What Is A Perfin?" in Bulletin 266 was very interesting and quite extensively covered all the aspects except one. In the USA we have an added problem to this question. The United States Post Office Department (USPOD) and the new United States Postal Service (USPS) have a definition of what a Perfin is listed in the Domestic Mails Manual (DMM) of these two different companies. This definition covers the size of the perforated holes (limited to a size of one half inch by one half inch). There is also a kind of unwritten rule that the Perfin would only be applied to definitive sized postage stamps. This comes from the rules that govern the use of Precanceled Stamps. While the use of Perfins in commemorative stamps was frowned upon, it was not banned as were Precanceled commemorative stamps. The only other thing that comes to mind - there was a phrase that pertained to the use of "letters, numerals, or other marks or devices, for identification purposes" as being lawful.

So, the question of whether or not U.S. Revenue Stamps with punches similar to Perfins in U.S. Postage Stamps are actually Perfins or not is limited to the definition by the USPOD and the USPS. There are no limitations expressed by either the USPOD or the USPS about Perfins for the purpose of stopping theft by employees. I do believe that the USPOD had a limitation about the Perfin being used for advertising purposes, but the USPS dropped this limitation in it's DMM.

The two American Companies that dealt in the manufacture of Stamp Perforators were the American Perforator Company and the B.F. Cummins Company (now known as the Cummins-Allison Company). Both of these companies extensively advertised that the activity of Perforating Stamps would stop the theft of postage by employees

and the B. F. Cummins Company went so far as to establish a "Bureau of Identification" within the company. They used this as a selling point to prospective customers of their Perforating Machines for Postage Stamps.

While it is true that the USPOD and the USPS co-operated with these two companies whenever it was reported by a firm that was using Perforated Postage Stamps that a stock of Perforated Postage Stamps had been stolen, the USPOD and the USPS did not pursue the illegal use of Perforated Postage Stamps by unauthorised persons unless the complaint came from the firm that had actually perforated the Postage Stamps.

Only the personnel of the Postal Inspection Service would have had the rules and regulations pertaining to this problem and then only in the event of an actual complaint by a firm. The Postal Inspection Service is a separate branch of the USPOD and the USPS, but it still comes under the direction of the Postmaster General. The regular employees such as Postmasters, Postal Clerks, Mail Handlers, Letter Carriers, and Rural Mail Carriers would not have had specific directions to watch for this misuse unless a Postal Inspector was conducting an investigation and it just happened to be within the parameters of the mail that that employee was handling at the time of the investigation. Generally speaking, this only happens at the level of Mail Handler where very large amounts of mail are being handled at one time. Then, if an arrest is going to be made, the other employees may get involved, out only to verify that the mailpiece was picked up or delivered to a specific location: and then that employee may be asked to testify in court as to what transpired.

So, as you can see, what limits us in the United States as to "What Is A Perfin?" is the definition by the USPS as to the size limitations only. As to the Revenue type Perfins, these have to be identified as to whether or not they are an identification mark or an actual cancelling Perforation. Some of these cancelling Punches are so big that they may cover as many as fifty individual Revenue Stamps of definitive stamp size. This makes them very hard to illustrate in a catalog. An attempt is being made to catalog these "Perfins", but the end result will be many

years into the future I am afraid. The Perfins Club does have a "text" listing of these "Perfins", but no illustrations have been published. Although a working project has made significant gains in this field it is still in the draft stages.

* * * * *

LEVER BROTHERS DAVE HILL.

My query in Bulletin 280 and research in two short histories of the firm has not revealed whether they were the users of the perfin LB/LD/LP. Perhaps research in one of the longer histories may yet give the answer but it has shown me that Lever Brothers and its associated companies could provide a theme on their own. What follows is not necessarily a complete list of those that were perfin users.

Firstly remember that as well as the perfins starting "LB" there is also the full name "LEVER B". The first other perfin user taken over by Lever Brothers was VINOLIA LTD in 1906; then a short pause until 1912 when JOHN KNIGHT LTD of London was added. After W.W.I., A & F PEARS were taken over and then J & E ATKINSON, all in the soap trade.

Acquisitions were not limited to the soap trade; PRICE'S CANDLES were also added. Rivals AFRICAN & EASTERN TRADE CORP. became part of the new UNITED AFRICA CO. In 1929 they merged with the Margarine Union of Holland, part of which was VAN DEN BERGHS & JURGENS and the UK company became UNILEVER LTD. BRITISH OIL & CAKE MILLS: E.COOK & CO LTD: D.W.GIBBS LTD were also assimilated along with the MAYPOLE DAIRY CO.

Recently BROOKE BOND OXO have been added and no doubt there are many more.

I have found that Lever Brothers eventually had a large office at Liverpool to deal with their many overseas companies. Has anyone evidence that would link this with the unidentified perfin "LB/LD/LP"?

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BELGIUM-GERMANY-ENGLAND LINK? JOHN COCKERILL LINE?

By ALAN CROZIER.

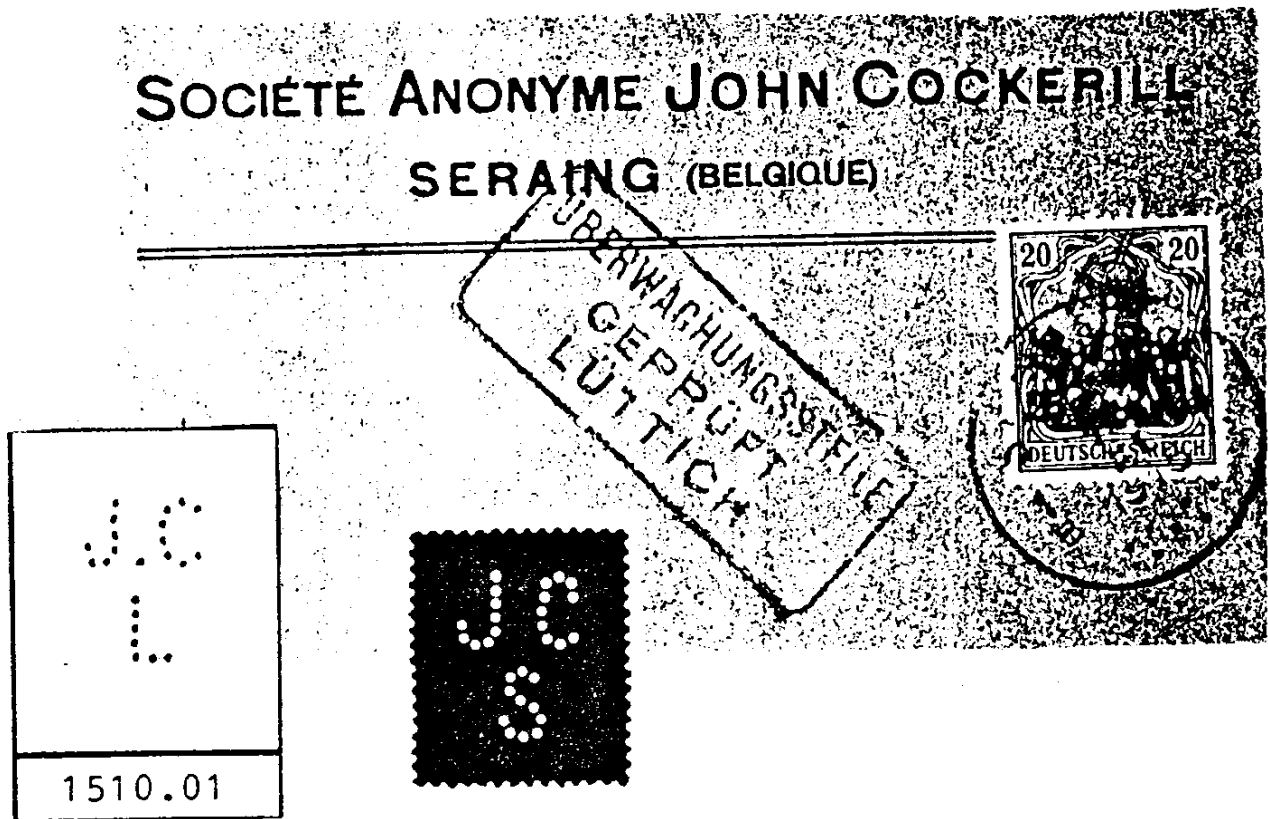
When Belgium was occupied by Germany in 1914-18, German stamps were overprinted "Belgien" with a new value in Centimes.

The accompanying photocopy shows a cover bearing one of these stamps with the firm's name at the top 'Societe Anonyme John Cockerill, Seraing, Belgique' and the perfin JC/S. As this appears to be a very 'English' name I checked the Tomkins Catalogue and found that John Cockerill Line, Shipowners used the perfin J.C/L (J1510.01). This perfin is known from 1912 to 1939.

Is there any connection between J.C/L = John Cockerill, London and JC/S = John Cockerill, Seraing? This raises a number of questions: if it is a British shipping line, how could it have been operating in Belgium in 1915; Seraing is near Liege, which is nowhere near the coast; does this suggest river boats?

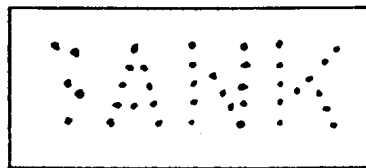
The configuration is different, being 9,10/11 but this perfin could not have been produced in G.B. at this time and so such differences would not be questioned.

The boxed handstamp relates to the Censor Office in Liege (spelt Luttich in German).



Two "gems" have been forwarded to me for inspection as a result of recent Bulletin articles regarding perfined overprints.

The first was a trio of covers from Norah Wright each with the Irish 1922 overprint (type T2) on a King George V 2d. All three have a pre-printed address to "The Manager, The Royal Bank of Ireland Limited", two are to Kingstown (one also has an impressed identity on the flap - The Royal Bank of Ireland Limited, Smithfield, Dublin) and the other to Dun Laoghaire. Postmark dates are for 24th July, 8th & 14th August, 1922.



Although the perfins were all partials, (two sideways, one upright), enough can be made out to establish the NEW DIE shown above, presumably 'BANK'. I would like very much to hear from anyone who has any similar covers and/or loose stamps, which could complete the perfin.

The other item came from Peter Tuckey and is a lovely example of an official overprint and perfin combined. The overprint involved is 'ADMIRALTY/OFFICIAL' (in black) and listed in Gibbons as type L10 (thicker type, printed in 1903), and known only on King Edward VII stamps (1/2d-3d). Peter's stamp is a 2d issue 'F' with perfin RA/T (R0190.01) and postmark FS/M.

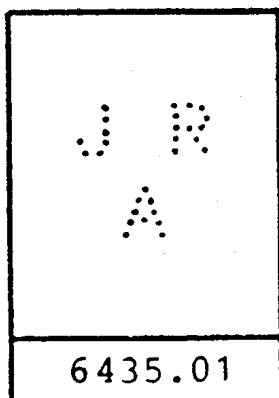


The user of RA/T is as yet unknown, but examples in my own collection are all on issue 'E' (4 1/2d & 6d) and 'F' (1 1/2d-6d, 9d, 10d), with London SE, NPB (Newspaper Branch), and FS/M postmarks. The only date I have on record is 5th August 1903.

HISTORY OF FIRMS USING PERFINS

J. & R. ARCHIBALD By IAN BURNS.

The following is the result of another request from Roy Gault to try to establish the identity of J6435.01 - Perfin JR/A. Coincidentally the only postmarks were of Tillicoultry, 1898 to 1899. (See Bulletin 281)



J6435.01 JR/A 7,12/10

J.& R. Archibald, Devondale Mill,

Tillicoultry.

One Robert Archibald was in business in Menstrie, another of the "Hillfoot" towns when, in 1817, he bought the Middleton Mill in Tillicoultry. This mill belonged to the Christie brothers, one of whom had died, the other then emigrated. In 1836 Robert Archibald & Sons (there were four sons) built new premises.

Craigfoot Mill was built in Tillicoultry in 1806 by William Archibald (who had also started in business in Menstrie). Archibald died in 1826 and the mill was carried on by his widow and the mill became known as Widow's Mill. In 1838 a new building was built alongside Craigfoot Mill - this incorporated a massive water wheel taking its supply from an aqueduct. In 1839 this mill was taken over by John & Robert Archibald, William's two sons who formed the company - J. & R. Archibald - they were later responsible for the large Devondale Mill.

In 1857 Mr Archibald of Devondale and William Gibson entered partnership. Devondale was now fully operational and Gibson moved from Dawson's Mill to Craigfoot. Major fires caused problems at Craigfoot Mill in March 1858, July 1863 and November 1876. The giant water wheel was still operational in the 1920's but the building was finally demolished in the 1930's.

During the 1840"s Dawson's Mill was leased in two parts - the north part leased to J. & R. Archibald as a weaving shop and the south part jointly to J. S R. Archibald and J. & D. Paton. In 1848 William Gibson leased the whole mill and worked independently until 1851 when he joined in partnership with Robert Archibald of J. & R. Archibald. In 1857 Gibson moved to Craigfoot Mill though he retained the tenancy of Dawson's Mill until 1880.

J. & R. Archibald expanded rapidly in the early 1840's and, in 1846, built the Devondale Mill on the north side of the River Devon. This was some distance from the other mills already clustered around the Tillicoultry burn. The Archibalds operated at both Craigfoot Mill and Devondale Mill until 1851 when they transferred completely to Devondale Mill and expanded it further. In the mid-1850's a change in fashion caused a change in manufacture. J. & R. Archibald eventually gave up production of tartans and concentrated on tweeds. Devondale ceased production of woollen goods in the early part of this century and the buildings were occupied as barracks during the First World War. In 1921 the buildings were taken over from J. & R. Archibald and reopened as a paper mill by Messrs Samuel Jones and Company (Devondale) Ltd. The premises were expanded and continued as a paper mill for many years. More recently the premises have been occupied by a large furniture warehouse and the public now have access to many parts of the building.

Unfortunately I have no definite proof that the perfin die JR/A belongs to J. & R. Archibald but it is unlikely that there was another company with those initials, trading in Tillicoultry at that time.

A similar comment was made in Bulletin 281 at the end of the article on J. & D. Paton & Co. Ltd. If anyone is hiding a proving cover for either of these two old Scottish firms, please let Roy know so these identities can be more than 'probables'.

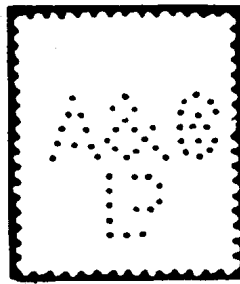
As my main interest in perfins is all things Scottish, I have followed up Roy Gault's article about the 'J' Section of the New Catalogue where I have searched both versions of the Catalogue and my GB and Scottish collections for any such dies. The following is a list (with illustrations) of those I could find.

Cat No.	Letters	Issues	Die in use	Known Dates	Ident	Postmarks
A1350.01	A&C°/Ld	A, B, E, F	1880-1905		*	Glasgow
A4563.02	AP/&C°	B	c1890			
G3345.01	GM ^C L/&C°					
H0530.11	HB/&C°	B	c1890			Glasgow
H1480.17	H&C°	E	1895-1902	17/6/02		Glasgow
J0640.06	JB/&C°	B, E	1895-1900	29/1/97		Glasgow
J1395.01	JC/&C°	A, B, D, E	1881-1895			Glasgow
J2770.05	JF/&C°	B, E	1890-1895	23/5/92- 11/11/93	*	Glasgow
J4930.08	JL/&C°	A, B, F	1878-1904	23/6/83- 4/6/04		Glasgow
J5900.01	JOE/&C°	B, E	1890-1895	13/11/93		Glasgow
J6460.05	JR/&C°	B, E	1890-1895			Glasgow
J8410.02	J&W/C&C°	A, B, E	1880-1900	18/1/93- 25/9/95	*	Glasgow.
M0520.07	MB/&C°	A	c1880			Glasgow
M2950.03	MH/&C°	B	c1890			
P3880.02	P&R/F&C°	B, E	1890-1895		*	Glasgow
R0460.07	RB/&C°	B, E, F	1890-1905			Glasgow
S4040.02	SJ/&C°	B, E, F	1890-1905	3/8/92- 12/5/02		Glasgow

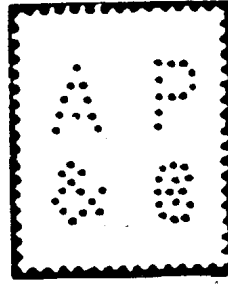
It would appear from my findings that Roy is completely correct with his theory. All my dies have a Glasgow (Duplex 159) postmark, and date to the period 1880-1905. It would appear that the dies have the following points in common:-

1. 'Co' usually 11,4 holes.
2. The letters are 5mm, 5½mm or 6mm high.
3. The ampersand is always type III.

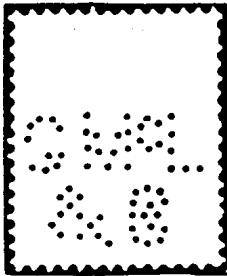
Thirteen other dies were also found with the 'o' in "C abbreviation for Company, but have not been listed as they do not belong to this category.



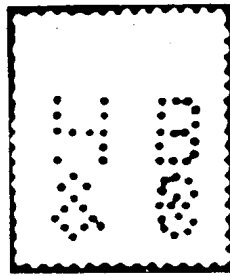
A1350.01



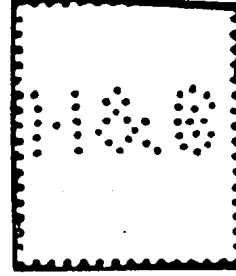
A4563.02



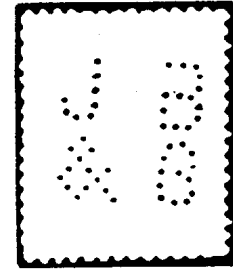
G3345.01



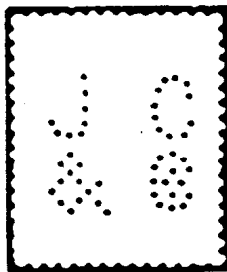
H0530.11



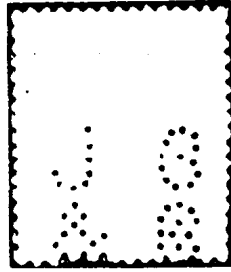
H1480.17



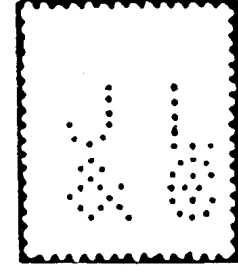
J0640.06



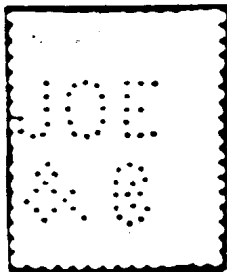
J1395.01



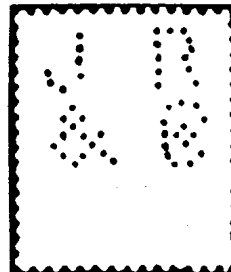
J2770.05



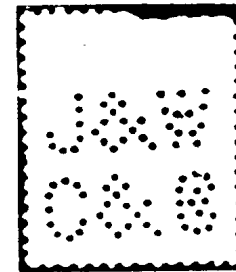
J4930.08



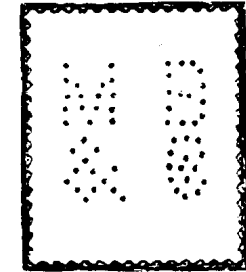
J5900.01



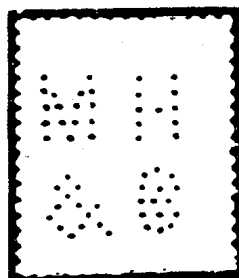
J6460.05



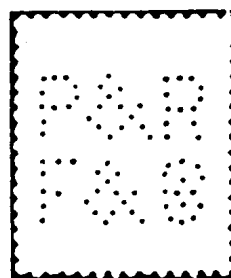
J8410.02



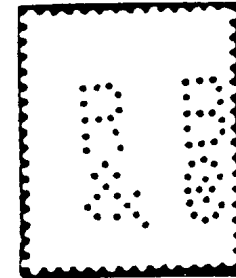
M0520.07



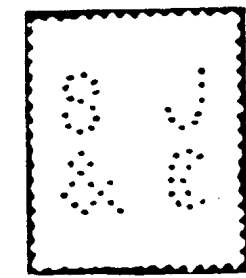
M2950.03



P3880.02



R0460.07

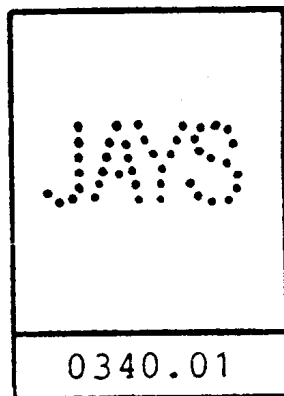


S4040.02

I should be grateful if members could let me know of any other dies I have missed (very likely) and also any dates and postmarks, especially those other than Glasgow. I will try to collate the information and send it to the Bulletin in due course. My thanks in advance to all members.

W.C.JAY & CO

This is another page taken from the book, "LONDON AS IT IS TODAY: WHERE TO GO, AND WHAT TO SEE DURING THE GREAT EXHIBITION" dated 1851. If you remember from the last Bulletin, TERENCE BARNES sent me photocopies of some of the pages dealing with firms which may have been perfin users. The perfin "JAYS" (J0340.01) is identified as 'Jays (Furnishers) Ltd., W.I'. Terence wonders if the two companies are one and the same.



Messrs. W.C. Jay & Co's Mourning Warehouse is at 247-249, Regent Street.

This extensive establishment, the sober hue of its decorations, contrasting in a striking manner, with the gay and cheerful aspect of those by which it is surrounded, must at once attract the attention of the most casual observer, and induce him to desire to know something of the nature of its business.

The great inconvenience of having to resort to separate establishments, for the articles necessary on occasions of persons requiring mourning, induced the proprietors of this establishment to devote the whole of their large resources to supply a desideratum; that had so long been needed, and in order to secure attention, the nature of the decorations were made to correspond with the business transacted.

Here may be had every variety of mourning attire, from that which heart-felt affection dictates for the loss of a fond parent, or dearly-beloved relative, to the slight token which friendship or fashion demands, in the newest and most approved material and style, and at a few hours notice; and when we consider that on occasions of Court mourning, or the occurrence of death in any of the higher circles, how great is the number of persons, who thereby require complimentary mourning, the convenience and utility of this admirably-conducted establishment, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty, the elegance of its salons, for the exhibition of Millinery, forming the great attraction of the season, the excellent quality of the articles sold, and the polite attention of the proprietors, at once accounts for its great importance and complete success.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE - 1851

This too is taken from the book mentioned on the previous page. Although it has nothing to add to the study of perfins, I make no apology for including it in the Bulletin. The majority of members are stamp collectors or postal historians first and perfin collectors second. This account of the work of the GPO in London in 1851 makes fascinating reading for anyone who collects postage stamps of any kind.

"The General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. This extensive building, one of the best-conducted establishments in Europe, was begun in 1818, from the designs of Mr. (now Sir Robert) Smirke; and was opened for public business in 1829; but the interior has undergone various alterations since that time, in consequence of the large increase in the business of this vast establishment.

Its frontage is four hundred feet in length, consisting of a centre and two wings, having a portico of the Ionic order, with fluted columns, seventy feet in breadth, and thirty feet deep. In the tympanum of the pediment is placed the royal arms, and over the entrance to the hall is placed a large illuminated clock.

Nothing can be more skilfully managed than the union here of true antique simplicity, with the conveniences and arrangements required in the present age. The great facade, with its triple colonnade, is particularly good, as also the inner court, which occupies the entire centre of the building, and is highly effective, and quite in character with the front. The only interruption to the harmony of the whole is the mixture of the arched with the straight window, and which forms an exception to the otherwise pure Grecian taste, which prevails in the rest of the building.

The great hall, which is a public thoroughfare, is eighty feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high; around which are the boxes for the reception of letters and newspapers. Letters may be posted here until six o'clock; and are received, on payment of an extra penny, until seven; and until half-past seven at an additional charge of sixpence.

The ground-floor of the building is appropriated to offices, having a sorting-hall one hundred and nine feet long, eighty feet broad, and twenty-eight feet high; on the first floor are the board-room, and the secretary's offices. The second and third floors consist of sleeping-rooms for the clerks of the foreign office, and servants.

The hall presents an amusing, and highly interesting spectacle, every evening. From a quarter before six o'clock, a continuous stream of men, women, and boys pour newspapers in at an open window, from single ones (which are generally thrown at the unfortunate porter's head - often hitting the mark) to immense sacks full, under which stout men stagger; whilst a crowd throng the boxes for the reception of country letters, jostling, struggling, vociferating, and in reality obstructing each other, until the last stroke of six, when the panels are closed, as if by magic, the turbulence ceases, and the disappointed ones turn away with blank looks of chagrin, to encounter the jeering of their more fortunate compeers. Some idea of the magnitude of this admirably conducted establishment may be obtained, when we inform the reader that 2903 persons are employed within its walls, in receiving, stamping, sorting, and despatching letters; and outside in collecting from the 259 receiving houses, contained within the three mile circle (in which duty horses are employed) and in the final delivering them at their destination, which amount, in the inland department alone, to about 2,288,000 letters, and 900,000 newspapers per week. There are 20 clerks employed in defacing the Queen's head, who stamp nearly 350 each per hour. Manual labour is considerably lessened by the use of a steam-engine to convey the porters and their loads from one story to another.

At eight o'clock, P.M. precisely, letters and newspapers are despatched by the eight great arterial railways, to six hundred principal towns, from whence bags are forwarded on to eight thousand provincial post offices. On the North-Western line alone, about three tons of letters and newspapers are carried every evening, and arrive in Carlisle now, about the same time that they did in Birmingham in 1838.

The business of the London District department - formerly the "Two-penny Post" - is carried on in a hall ninety four feet long, and seventy-one feet broad, and employs a president, ninety clerks, and a numerous staff of letter carriers; 2,563 collections are made daily within the three mile circle, and ten deliveries take place in the same period. 150 horses are used to deliver.

The Dead Letter office is for letters and newspapers that cannot be delivered, either because they have no address at all, or that the addresses are unintelligible, or that they have been refused, or that the persons to whom they are addressed cannot be found, or are deceased. In 1848 there were 1,476,456 letters and newspapers received at the Dead Letter office, of which 10,000 contained bills, cash, and bank notes to the amount of £421,549.

Under the present system of pre-payment, the number of returned valentines has fallen from 120,000 to 70,000.

NEW IDENTITIES submitted to the CATALOGUE EDITOR (Roy Gault) - 10 Contributors.

Note: Underlined Catalogue Numbers are also New Dies and have been illustrated at the end.

From John Nelson

J6850.01m JS(Mono) 27 pins 11½ John Shaw, Stock & Share Broker, Wardrobe Place, Doctors Common, London EC, and 24/25 North St, Brighton. B&E

Note: Identity taken from rubber stamp on QV Id Lilac, and loose stamps with London and Duplex '132' Brighton postmarks. This was Sloper m/c No. 6826, made c1887.

J7560.01 JT 7,8 6½ Ø James Townsend & Sons, Wholesale Stationers & Printers, Ganby St, Exeter. B-P

Note: Identity suspected from piece with '...nd & ... Printers'. Loose stamps are known to have Exeter postmarks.

The following four identities are based on the discovery of JWB/L^d (18340.03) on piece postmarked (Ludgate) Circus, London EC, with '62 & 64, ...' remaining alongside. The other three perfins are also known with Ludgate Circus postmarks.

J8310.01 JWB 7,14,13 4½ Ø J W Benson, Watch & Clock Maker, 62/64 Ludgate Hill, London EC. A-E

Note: The Company became a Limited Company on 8th July 1897, the die being modified c1898 to include the Limited status - See JWB/L^d (J8340.02).

J8340.01 JWB/L^d 7,14,14/7,7 4 Ø J W Benson Ltd, Watch & Clock Makers, 62/64 Ludgate Hill, EC. F-I

J8340.02 JWB/L^d 7,14,13/7,7 4½ Ø J W Benson Ltd, Watch & Clock Mkrs, 62/64 Ludgate Hill, EC. B-F

J8340.03 JWB/L^d 7,14,14/6,7 5½/4½ J W Benson Ltd, Watch & Clock Mkrs, 62/64 Ludgate Hill, London EC. F

J8590.01 J.W&S 7,16,14,10 4 III John Warner & Sons Ltd, Bell & Brass Founders, 27 Jewin Crescent, Cripplegate, London EC. B-H

Note: Identity from piece with printed words '...ll Founders, ...ripple...', & EDO pmk.

J8680.01 J/WS^t/L^{td} 7/14,11,5/6,5,7 5½/6/4½ Jerrards (Wood St) Ltd, Milliners and Haberdashers, Wood St, London EC2. I-Q

From Ian Burns - additional information in bold.

D4730.03a D&T 15,12,9 8½,4,8½ Ia Derry & Toms, Kensington, W8. I

F2460.01 FL^d 8,7,6 5 Ferodo Ltd, **70 Waterloo St, Glasgow.**

F2630.04 F&M 8,14,15 4½ I Fortnum & Mason, 182 Piccadilly, WI. M

J6435.01 JR/A 7,12/10 4½ Ø John & Robert Archibald, Tweed & Woollen Manufacturers, Devonvale Mill, Tillicoultry. B&E

Note: Identity suspected from loose stamps with Tillicoultry postmarks (1898-1899).

L1310.01 LCS 6,7,9 4½ Lincoln Co-operative Society Ltd, **Silvergate House, 32 Clasketgate, Lincoln.** Sloper single headed die.

M0390.01 M.B. 15,13 5½ 3. Macfarlane & Robinson Ltd, Roxburgh Works, Scotstoun, Glasgow.

From Rosemary Smith. - additional information in bold.

B0610.04	BB/°C	14,14/14,8,4	5 I	Bishop, Badcock, Bowron & Co Ltd, 22 Eastcheap, London EC. Receipt dated 21/4/1922.	I
G3310.01a	GM	9,11	4½	Ginner, Morton & Goddard, Botolph House, Eastcheap, London EC3. Receipt dated 3/6/1941.	Q
G5460.01	GW/°C	10,14/14,8	4½ III	George Whitehead & Chown, Stock Brokers, 23 Bucklersbury, London EC. Entire dated 8/9/1908.	F
J8280.04	J.W	7,16	5	James Williamson & Son Ltd, Linoleum & Leather Cloth Mfrs, Lancaster.	I-R
Note:	This die matches JW (J8270.01) which was was Sloper m/c N° 6669, made c1886. The stop seems to have been added c1913, perhaps during refurbishment.				
J8420.03a	JW/°C	7,14/16,8,4	5½ II	J Wagner & Co, Throgmorton St, EC.	E
Note:	In Tomkins, the 2nd user 'J Wagner' can now be deleted from JW/°C (J8420.03).				
L0960.02aM	LC	6,7 (8 mm wide)	4½	4. Lovell & Christmas Ltd, West Smithfield, London EC1. Covers dated 20/1/50, 26/5/50.	R
M0360.01bM	MB	11,11	4½	Midland Bank Ltd, Overseas Branch, 122 Old Broad St, London EC2. Cover pink London F S, 12/1/1945. Sloper 6x1 multiheaded die for coils.	R
M1130.03	McC	15,7,8	5	J & R McCracken, 38 Queen St, London EC. Cover dated 20/11/1882.	B
O0080.02a	OA/GC	10,10/10,8	5½	Confirm - Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Ltd.	
R4560.02	RSB	12,10,14	4	R Salmon Backhouse & Co of Leeds are Stockbrokers.	
R4560.03	RSB	12,11,13	4½	R Salmon Backhouse & Co of Leeds are Stockbrokers. Dated 5/12/1900.	B
Des0556.01	Diamond (centre dot)	13	11	G Ross & Co, 80 Cornhill, London EC. Cover dated 13/3/1883	
Note:	The diamond design without the central dot (Des0555.01) is almost certainly a missing pin variety of Des0556.01, and can now be deleted from the catalogue.				

From Dave Hill - 'lost' identities from old Bulletins.

C4350.02	CL/°C	8,8/8,6	4½	Ø Charles Lindley & Co, Mill Furnishers, Oil Merchants, Boiler Fluid and Engineer's Hand Tool Mfrs, 34 Englefield Rd, Kingsland, London N. Also 9 Waingate, Sheffield.	
Note:	Bulletin No.2 mentions QV 1d Lilac on piece showing C... Lindley Co. Reply from John Nelson in Bulletin No.5.				
G4165.01m	GR(mono)	17	13	Private perfin of Mr Gordon Richardson, Bexley Heath, Kent. (Member No.49).	
Note:	Identity recorded in Bulletin No.67 under 'Editorial Jottings' - Gordon made the die sometime during the last war.				
R0630.01m	R(rev)B/W (mono)	20/15	5½	Ø Rylands Bros, Warrington.	
Note:	Identity suspected in Bulletin No. 16 - from Mr (Rymer-) Young.				

From Roberto Eissler.

A1300.02	A/&C ^o	10/12,8,6	4½	Ia	Armour & Co Ltd, Armour House, St Martin's-le-Grand, London EC 1. Cover dated 12/9/1929.	I
J8270.02M	JW _	7,14	5		James Williamson & Son, Linoleum & Leather Cloth Mfrs, Lancaster.	I

Note: Identified from the company crest, 'J' crown 'W' on shield with three 'lions', surrounded by laurel wreath over L, on the back of a censored cover dated to c1916. The crest is exactly the same as on the back of Rosemary's J.W (J8280.04). This new die is from Sloper 3x2 m/c No. 60811, delivered 29/1/1906.

From Pamela Dukes. - CG and L/M confirm two of Stephen Steere's unproven Sloper dies.

<u>C2660.01cM</u>	CG	7,9	4½		C C Wakefield & Co Ltd, West Ridge, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Sloper 12x1 multiheaded die.	U
J6970.07	JS/&C ^o	7,11/11,7,6	5/4	Ia	James Stuart & Co, 10/11 Chiswell St, London EC1. Cover dated 22/3/1928.	I
<u>L3830.01</u>	L/M	6/11	4½		Fredk. Litherland, Manchester. Sloper single headed die.	U
M3630.02	M&L	15,13,7	5½	III	Miller & Lilley Ltd, Honiton, Devon. Cover pmk Honiton, 2/1/1947.	R

From John Marriner.

D4780.01	DT&F	13,8,14,8	4½	III_	Correct spelling in Tomkins to read Debenham, Tewson & Farmer.	
D4790.01	D.T&F	11,7,14,8	4	I	Debenham, Tewson & Farmer, Auctioneers & Estate Agents, 80 Cheapside, London EC. Cover dated 2/4/1872.	A
T0495.01	<u>T.B/C^o.L^d</u>	13,15/8,6,7,7	4½		Thomas Bayley & Co Ltd, Lenton, Nottingham. Cover dated 16/10/1911.	F,H

Note: The current entry in Tomkins for T0495.01 should be corrected to read T0497.01

From Roy Gault.

J7290.01	J.S.S/&O.	7,10,10/12,10	6	IIIa	Ø J Stafford, Sons & Oswin, Cheese Factors & Provision Merchants, Campbell St and London Rd, Leicester. Also Cigar & Tobacco Mfrs, 30 Upper Charles St, Leicester.	B
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Note: Identity suspected from loose stamps with Leicester pinks, one dated 15/8/1895.

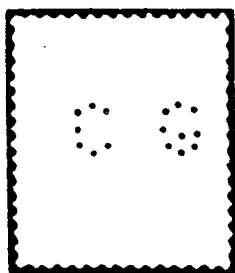
From Peter Burn.

B1580.03	B&C ^o /L ^d	10,14,7,4/6,6	4½	III	Buchholtz & Co Ltd, 38 St Paul's Churchyard, and Old Change, London EC4. Cover pmk London 15/9/1937.	Q
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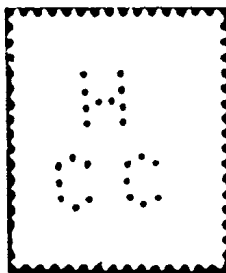
From Stephen Steere. - Sloper ledger entries.

<u>H1260.01a</u>	H/CC	10/7,7	4½	Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester.	S
M0010.01M	M	11	4½	1. Additional - Marconi International Marine Co Ltd, Electra House, Victoria Embankment, WC2. 27. McKenna & Co.	
M2720.01	MG/L	11,9/6	4½	3. The Modern Transport Co Ltd, Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool. Branches in Hull, Leeds & London.	
Note: Also used MT/C and MfT/C, and presumed part of the Modport Group Ltd.					
M2860.01	MH	11,10	4½	4. Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London SE5.	
M2890.01p	M/H	11/10	4½	Additional - including Middlesex Medical School, London W1.	
M3610.02	ML	11,6	4½	Mullard Ltd, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London WC1.	
M3860.01	MM	11,11	4½	2. Mark Mayhew Ltd, 112 Battersea Church Rd, SW 11.	
M4410.01a	MP	11,8	4½	2. McVitie & Price Ltd, Harlesden, London NW 10.	
M4410.01b	MP	11,8 (11½ wide)	4½	2. Market Prices Co, 36 Lime St, London EC3.	
Note: Parent company may be Lillico & Van Den Berghs Ltd - see MP/Co (M4480.01).					
M4750.01	MR/DA	11,10/9,8	4½	M.R.D.A Ltd, Miranda House, Binney St, London W1.	
Note: Later changed name to Associated Weavers Ltd, using die AW/SL (A5940.01).					
M5110.01	MS/&C ^o	11,9/12,7,4	4½	Ia 2. Montagu Stanley & Co, 1/2 Great Winchester St, EC2. 3. M Samuel & Co Ltd, 55 Bishopsgate, London EC2.	
Note: Entries 1 and 2 in Tomkins under M.S/C ^o (M5080.01) can be deleted.					
N1710.01M	NH/UDC	11,10/8,9,7	4½	New Hunstanton UDC, Norfolk.	[S12x1]
N2170.02M	N/MP	11/11,8	4½	Nestles Milk Products Ltd, 6/8 Eastcheap, London EC3. Branches Nationwide.	[S12x1]
<u>T1830.01</u>	T/G	6/9	4½	Tottenham & District Gas Co, Woodall House, 658 Lordship Lane, Wood Green, London N22.	R

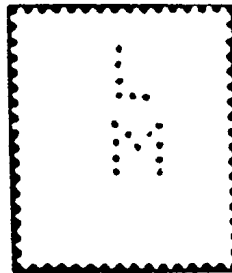
NEW DIE/IDENTITY ILLUSTRATIONS.



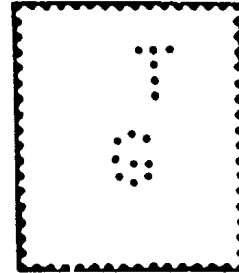
C2660.01cM



H1260.01a



L3830.01



T1830.01